

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 21.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2051.

## THE CALL OF GRIM DEATH

Last Illness of Princess Kaiulani—  
Stevenson's Lines—Biographical  
Sketch of the Young Lady.

AT THE THRESHOLD OF  
A PROMISING CAREER.

TO PRINCESS KAIULANI.  
(Robert Louis Stevenson.)

From her land to mine she goes,  
The island maid, the island rose,  
Light of heart and bright of face  
The daughter of a double race.  
Her islands here in Southern sun,  
Shall mourn their Kaiulani gone,  
And I in her dear banyan shade,  
Look vainly for my little maid.  
But our Scots' islands far away  
Shall glitter with unwonted day,  
And cast for once their tempests by  
To smile in Kaiulani's eye.

Honolulu, H. I.

Note—Written in April to Kaiulani in the April of her age; and at Waikiki within an easy walk of Kaiulani's banyan. When she comes to my land and her father's, and the rain beats upon her window (as I fear it will) let her look at this page; it will be like a weed gathered and pressed at home; and she will remember her own islands and the shadow of her mighty tree; and she will hear the peacocks screaming in the dusk and the wind blowing in the palms; and she will think of her father sitting there alone.—R. L. S.

The late Princess Kaiulani was born on October 16th, 1875, in Honolulu, in the house on Emma street now occupied by James Campbell, but which was at that time the residence of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and the Princess Likelike. Upon the announcement of her birth a national salute was fired and her parents received many memorials and letters of congratulation. On the 25th of December of that same year the Princess was baptized with much ceremony by the Bishop of Honolulu, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., in the pro cathedral. Her godfather and godmother were King Kalakaua and Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani and the Prin-



THE SOCIETY LADY.

This photograph of Princess Kaiulani is by Williams, of this city. The young lady was in a ball costume which she had liked particularly well. By this photograph she will be most quickly recognized by those who caught glimpses of her at gatherings of the society people of Honolulu.

cess Ruth Keelikolani. On the day of the baptism Princess Ruth deeded to the Princess Kaiulani part of the homestead now known as Ainalahu, on which the coconut grove was planted.

After the baptism she was taken to the Palace, where a large reception was held, attended by the leading dignitaries and principal residents of Honolulu. Her first governess was Miss Barnes, of whom the Princess was very fond, and whose sudden and untimely death was deeply lamented by herself and her parents. Governesses continued with her until her departure for England in 1889, whither she went under the care of Mrs. Thos. Rain Walker. She was placed in the best schools, the first being Great Harrowden Hall, in Northamptonshire, where she was under the care of Miss Sharp, who took the greatest interest in her welfare up to the time of her death.

Her father, Mr. Cleghorn, paid her the first visit in 1891, remaining two months, it having then been planned that Mr. Cleghorn should revisit her in

1892 and return with her to the United States for the Centennial exhibition in Chicago, after which they were to visit all the principal cities of the United States and to return to Honolulu for the celebration of her eighteenth birthday. Because of the political troubles in January of 1893 all these plans were changed, and instead the Princess, accompanied by Theo. H. Davies, went to Washington in March of that year. She made a short stay at the capital and returned to England in the depth of winter. She continued under the care of governesses and in 1894, accompanied by her governess and Miss Davies she went to Germany, where she remained eight months. Most of the time was spent at Wiesbaden. She also visited other principal cities, including Berlin, where she was present at what is considered the finest military review in the world, and which occurs only twice a year.

On her return to England in 1894 the Princess spent the winter on the island of Jersey, the principal channel island. In August 1895, her father joined her in England. After being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Davies for some time, and visiting other friends, the Princess and her father went to Scotland, a country of which she was very fond, and visited numerous friends and places of historical interest. They returned to England and left by way of Paris for the Riviera early in November, 1895, remaining until May, 1896. In the Riviera the Princess made many friends of all nationalities. After a stay of three weeks in Paris the Princess again visited Jersey, residing at La Chiere, Rozel, where they remained until December, when the Princess and her father went to again spend the winter in the Riviera. In April, 1897, they visited Paris and were in the city at the time of the burning of the "Bazaar," in which so many lives were lost, and at which the Princess might have been present but for a slight indisposition.

In June the Princess and her father visited Mr. Theo. H. Davis in his new home, Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells, England. A slight illness prevented the Princess from being present at the Queen's jubilee.

Leaving England, the Princess, with her governess, returned to Scotland and visited Mrs. Darcie, the Tahitian Princess whose recent death was mentioned in this paper. Later the Princess and her father returned to Jersey. About the middle of September they returned to London. They made many farewell visits and left Southampton for New York on the Paris on the 9th of October, 1897. Among the many pleasant passengers of the voyage the Princess was particularly with "Anthony Hope," who afterwards called on them at their hotel in New York. They arrived in New York on October 16th, the birthday of the Princess, and in Honolulu on November 9th, one month from the time of leaving England.

During her entire residence abroad the Princess made many friends. Her charming qualities of mind and her personality endeared her to all whom she met, and her death will be sincerely mourned by them.

As a little girl here, Kaiulani was considered bright and beautiful, and was a favorite with all the young people of her circle. It is a pleasant commentary on her character to recall that upon her return to the islands she was not slow in searching out the ones who had been the friends of her girlhood and to in every instance and with all cordiality and earnestness, renew close relations. The return of the Princess to the islands was made the occasion of a demonstration. It was soon learned that she was worthy of affection and attention. Cultivated and charming in every way she at once gained a place in the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. She was a patroness and active worker for every charitable society and took the deepest interest in the welfare of the lowly and the afflicted. In the society here she was a bright light, was welcomed everywhere, received with the highest honors and often entertained at her home. Always gracious, always thoughtful of others, she gained the

KAIULANI AT AINAHAU.



A CHARACTERISTIC PICTURE.

The likeness of Princess Kaiulani was made by Frank Davey one day about a year ago, while the photograph was out there getting material for an album of the house and grounds. There is no posing about it. The Princess is shown exactly as she will be longest and most affectionately remembered—at her Hawaiian home and in her Hawaiian dress. It was thus that her people loved her best and it was thus that friends found her most charming and lovable. In her hand is her native lei, with a lei about it. Around her neck is a double lei and trailing from her shoulders are the vines the Hawaiians delight to have about.

strongest affection of all. She was idolized by her own people and was held in the highest esteem by the foreign population.

Ainalahu is a beautiful spot and Princess Kaiulani loved it well. The banyan tree there was planted by her father when she was yet a small girl. She loved every leaf of the old giant. Beneath its shade was one of her favorite places. During all the absence of Kaiulani, Governor Cleghorn kept up the place and improved it, as it was to be the permanent home in the islands of the Princess.

Princess Kaiulani was a thoughtful young lady, but always frank and candid. She was intensely devoted to out of doors. It was the same from the time she was a little girl up to a few days before her death. She was a skillful horsewoman. She liked both riding and driving. For driving she had a double rig and a single rig and generally handled the lines herself. And here is a pretty little story. When Kaiulani left for England her saddle pony "Fairy" was turned out to pasture. It remained resting till she returned and she mounted its back the first day she was in the islands again. "Fairy" she called the best to the last. As a little girl she was a splendid swimmer and the old natives along the Waikiki beach will willingly tell you how the young all would always go further out into the breakers than any one else. She played tennis often and well. In fact there is a new court at Ainalahu which she did not have opportunity to use. While in England the Princess learned to ride the bicycle and frequently at evening here did some riding on the Waikiki roads. Princess Kaiulani had no special pets or fads. She was a musician and an artist and spoke several languages. Her education was complete and thorough. Yes, there were some pets—not dogs or parrots, or anything of that sort. The Princess had at Ainalahu a tribe of peafowls and everyone of the birds would eat from her hands. She admired them very much, made a study of them. The birds had been acting as if they were wondering why she was neglecting them and so have the horses. Old, faithful "Fairy" deserted for the second and last time by his mistress simply moped around.

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED

BY, GOV. CLEGHORN.

Honolulu, March 9th, 1899.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu we desire to extend to you their sincerest sympathy in your sad bereavement, and to assure you that your loss is deeply felt by all who knew the late Princess Kaiulani and loved and esteemed her for her many amiable and endearing qualities. May this assurance, that your friends share your grief and mourn with you, be some comfort and solace to you in your hour of trial, and may the memory of your beloved daughter prove a bright blessing and a cheering consolation to you when life seems dark and cheerless.

We remain with heartfelt sympathy,  
E. M. VETTESSEN,  
H. W. SCHMIDT,  
E. C. MACFARLANE,  
Committee.  
Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Ainalahu, Honolulu.

## WITH ALL THE ROYAL HONORS

Impressive and Imposing Funeral  
Services—Many Thousands At-  
tend the Ceremonies.

ONE DAY THAT

WILL BE NOTABLE

Sunday, March 12, 1899, will be a marked day in the chronology for all time. It will be recorded as the date of the funeral of the late Princess Kaiulani, a lovely young woman notable for all the graces that one just emerged from girlhood could possess. She was born to the purple twenty-four years ago. The Princess was the daughter of Governor A. S. Cleghorn and Princess Miriam Likelike. She was of the Kalkana dynasty and died on the morning of Monday last, the 6th inst.

On Wednesday her body was in state at Ainalahu, her Waikiki home, and on Friday in the historic Kawaiahao church. Thousands paid their respects, for the young Princess was a favorite with all. Upon the accession of Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii, Kaiulani was proclaimed her apparent and has always been recognized as such. In fact this was contemplated, as the young lady was educated for high station. The people of the land were stunned by her untimely death. The natives were terribly struck and the foreigners mourned deeply. The Princess was well known in England, Europe and America. The strong love borne here for her was shown by the general mourning and by the imposing and impressive funeral of yesterday. The heavens do wept as they always do for the death of an all of Hawaii. But on Sunday afternoon there was bright sunshine. The funeral procession was thoroughly representative of all that is best in Hawaii. It included forces of the army and navy of the United States, the National Guard of Hawaii, delegations from secret societies, members of the local Government, societies of Hawaiians and the leading people of the country. It took the procession thirty-five minutes to pass a given point and it was nearly two hours in moving from the church to the cemetery.

Little separate groups placed themselves in various places and discussed the funerals of the past, and dwelt upon the virtues of the dead chiefs. Every vantage point from where a good view of the procession could be obtained was occupied. The opera house roof and the veranda were covered until the police ordered the people down. People stood along the fence of the Executive grounds for hours in hopes of catching a good view of the procession which was to come.

In the church yard and at the entrance of the gates the crowds were greatest. Around about the church steps before the doors were opened, there was a perfect mass of humanity. Suddenly the doors were opened, and like a huge ocean wave, the mass surged up the steps and through the portals. But with all the overwhelming crowd, never for an instant did people in charge lose their wits. A certain number would be allowed to pass inside the church, and then the doors would be closed for an instant while those inside were being seated. Thus with perfect ease and without commotion the crowd was seated. In this connection the ushers deserve credit.

Hours before the time appointed for the commencement of the burial services of the late Princess Kaiulani the crowd began to make its way toward the historic Kawaiahao church. The showers of the preceding night and the early morning had given way before a glorious burst of sunshine. There was no longer any fear of postponement and the people came accordingly.

At about 10 o'clock the people commenced to come, although that was four hours before the time appointed for the services to begin. As the minutes slipped by the crowd increased. The avenues leading to the church were alive with people for two hours before the services. There was one center, one common goal which everybody was trying to reach, and that was the church. By 1:30 o'clock the crowd was dense.

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It was with difficulty that carriages made their way through. By all manner of conveyances the people came. There was the glittering carriage drawn by prancing horses touching sides with the worn and dilapidated buggy that had seen better days. Every cab in the city was in use. Of the crowds of people, the greater portion of the spectators came on foot.

It was a picturesque scene to look upon. From the steps of the church looking on all sides the eyes rested upon a billowy sea of people. There were the old native men with their old silk hats and suits of decent black, many the relics of former royal funerals. Then at the side of these were native women in their flowing holokus of dearest black or purest white. Darting in and out through the crowd and almost under the feet of the horses were hundreds of youngsters who desired to see all of the vast assembly.

Little separate groups placed themselves in various places and discussed the funerals of the past, and dwelt upon the virtues of the dead chiefs. Every vantage point from where a good view of the procession could be obtained was occupied. The opera house roof and the veranda were covered until the police ordered the people down. People stood along the fence of the Executive grounds for hours in hopes of catching a good view of the procession which was to come.

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THE PRELATE OF THE DAY.

The religious services attendant upon the burial of the late Princess Kaiulani were directed by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, according to the ritual of the Church of England. There was also a brief address by Rev. Henry Parker, who has been with Kawaiahao church as assistant and pastor for thirty-six years. The Bishop of Honolulu has officiated at many royal funerals during his long term of service as the head of the Anglican church in Hawaii. The photograph is by Elliott & Fry, 55 Baker street, London, W.



## WITH ALL THE ROYAL HONORS

(Continued from Page One.)

In the distance the different societies and organizations could be seen marching and counter-marching, forming in the positions assigned them.

It was truly a royal view, unique and picturesque, which met the eye of the gazer. In the churchyard thronged the black-garbed people intermingling with those of lighter garments, gorgeous equipments and those not gorgeous, the mass of soldiery, the richly caparisoned steeds, the glittering arms and instruments of the band, all went to form a picture, regal and magnificent. Thus the crowds came and stood awaiting the portals to open through which should pass the bearers of the dead Kaulani.

### THE GATHERING WITHIN

#### THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

The interior of Kawaiahao church presented pretty much the same appearance as on Saturday. The decorations were unaltered, the only changes being in additional floral tributes.

While the crowds were gathering in the yard and in the streets about the church, there was considerable activity inside on the part of those who were making the preparations for the services that were scheduled for 2 o'clock. The floral offerings kept coming in until the last moment. There were crowns of lilies, crosses of carnations, baskets of violets and asters and streamers of malle. These were placed in position as fast as received.

The twelve kahili wavers, clothed with their feather capes, never once faltered in their work. The stillness and the regularity in this was done, aroused an unusual interest.

At a few minutes past 1 o'clock the native people grouped about the main doorway of Kawaiahao, were given admission to the balcony. The rapidity with which every available seat was taken and the aisles and hallway became congested, was wonderful. When several hundred were let in, it was found necessary to check the crowd.

Hardly had the gallery been filled when the invited guests began to arrive. They were met by Maj. Geo. C. Potter, of the President's staff, on the landing of the big steps leading to the main entrance of the church. They were then turned over to the ushers and led to the front part of the church and assigned seats which had been reserved. The ushers included Edward Dowsett, Christian Conradt, Lionel Hart, Edward Stiles, George Smithies, J. W. L. McGuire, J. O. Carter, Jr., Archie Smithies, Carl Widemann and John Dow.

At 1:30 o'clock the main body of the church was occupied. Fully fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock nearly all had arrived. Then Organist Wray Taylor discoursed an organ prelude. During this selection Governor A. S. Cleghorn and the mourning party arrived at the main entrance and were escorted up the main aisle to the seats reserved for them. Then followed the Justices of the Supreme Court, dressed in their dark robes. While the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee" were coming from the organ, President and Mrs. Dole arrived. President Dole was attended by his staff officer, Col. J. H. Soper.

The mourning party took its position on the makai side of the church, facing the casket. Governor Cleghorn, the father of Kaulani, sat near the center. On one side of him was Mrs. J. W. Robertson and on the other Mrs. J. H. Boyd. The others in the front row of seats included Prince Kalaniana'ole and wife and Prince David Kawananakoa. In the second row sat J. H. Boyd, J. W. Robertson, Miss Elsie Robertson, Samuel Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Mrs. and Mrs. Woods, Mrs. D. G. St. Walters and Miss K. Vida.

On the mauka side of the church were seated the Cabinet members and invited persons. At the head was President Dole, then Col. Soper, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. J. A. King, Minister of the Interior J. A. King, Minister of Finance S. M. Damon, Mrs. S. M. Damon and Attorney General W. O. Smith. Back of these were American Special Agent Sewall, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Associate Justice W. A. Whiting, Senior Circuit Judge Antonio Perry, Junior Circuit Judge W. L. Stanley and Judge J. W. Kalua, of Maui.

Facing the pulpit on the makai side were the pall bearers, and on the other side were the American naval and army officers. Scattered throughout the church were public officials, prominent citizens and society people. Some of these included: Henry Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Hatch, Cecil Brown and Mrs. Brown, F. W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. J. O. Carter and the Misses Carter, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Marie Von Holt, Commodore George C. Beckley and Mrs. Beckley, the Misses Kitchin, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Mrs. Irene H. Brown, T. G. Thrum and Mrs. Thrum, Miss Thrum, John Lucas and Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. F. M. Swany, W. C. Sproull, J. G. Spencer, W. P. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Dr. T. C. Carmichael, Goo Kim, Kwong Kwai, the Chinese Consul, John Nott and Mrs. Nott, Paul De la Vergne and Mrs. De la Vergne, Donald Ross, Samuel Woods, L. M. Vedleson, Walter Haywood, British Commissioner Hoare, ex-British Commissioner Kenner, Miss Ella Stanbury, Mark Robinson, John Eua and Mrs. Eua, Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid, T. F. Lansing, Hiram Bingham, Jr., A. T. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, W. C. Achi, J. L. Kaulukou, Wm. C. Wilder, Mrs. Arthur Brown, J. A. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, P. J. Testa, Rev. W. A. Gardner, Judge and Mrs. Luther Wilcox, Rev. Mr. Emerson, E. P. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Professor W. D. Alexander, H. Renjes and Mrs. Renjes, H. Focke and Mrs. Focke, L. L. Mcandless, Senior Canavaro.

Charles Creighton and Mrs. Creighton, Judge C. F. Hart and Mrs. Hart, F. K. Archer, Dr. F. L. Miner, Dr. Walters, John F. Macfarlane, Capt. Tripp, E. Pinkham, John A. Cummins, Lyle A. Dickey, Rev. G. L. Pearson, W. N. Armstrong, H. W. Schmidt and many others.

### RITUALISTIC SERVICES

#### AND AN ADDRESS.

At 2 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the service, the Bishop had not arrived. All were now anxiously awaiting his coming. The organist continued on into another prelude. At five minutes past, the Bishop's party reached the steps. Mr. F. S. Fitz, the crucifer, led the way. He was followed by the boys of the surplised choir. Following the choir came Rev. Kong Yin Tet, of Honolulu. Then came the Reverend John Osborne, of St. Clements, Honolulu, and the Rev. J. F. Lane, then Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and Dr. E. Spooner, of Australia, then the Reverend V. H. Kitoat and the Reverend E. J. H. Van Deerin, chaplain to the Bishop of Northern California. The



MAJ. GEO. C. POTTER.  
(Grand Marshal.)

Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, brought up the rear.

The body moved slowly up the main aisleway, dividing at the tier. The choir boys passed on to the choir balcony, while the Bishop and clergy took up their positions on the platform, where they were joined by Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahao church.

The choir balcony held two other choirs beside the surplised body, those of St. Andrew's Priory and the Kawaiahao church.

After the arrival of the Bishop of Honolulu, the service opened with an organ selection, "In Memoriam." This was written for and played by Wray Taylor at the funeral obsequies of Likelike, the mother of Kaulani. This was in 1887 and the piece has never been used since that time until yesterday.

Following this came the reading of Scripture lessons by the Bishop. These verses were among those repeated:

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. St. John xii. 25, 26.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God; whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another. Job xix. 25, 26, 27.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord. I Tim. vi. 7. Job. i. 21.

The St. Andrew's surplised choir then chanted the xxxix Psalm.

The Kawaiahao church choir sang sweetly in Hawaiian, "Brief Life Is Here Our Portion." The twenty-third Psalm was then sung by the St. Andrew's Priory girls.

The Bishop read the lesson, at the conclusion of which the St. Andrew's Priory girls chanted the xxiii Psalm, the favorite of Kaulani.

Rev. H. H. Parker gave his address in Hawaiian. The following is a substantial translation of his remarks:

The late Princess Kaulani was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew her. Her personal attractions were many and notable. She had a pleasant face, a sympathetic voice and was gracious to all. The attributes and qualities of mind were rich, she having been born with a fine mentality and having had the best advantages for the cultivation of the mind. She was a scholar of many accomplishments, was a musician, a painter and a most entertaining conversationalist in several languages. She dearly loved all her own people and was friendly to the worthy foreigners.

Death is no respecter of persons. It cuts the most sacred ties. It pays no heed to station or age. Princess Kaulani had her full measure of sorrow. She was full motherless at a tender age. She was removed to amongst strangers and educated abroad. In contemplation she always had high hopes and splendid ambition with relation to her career amongst her people. Those hopes vanished all at once like when the sunlight seemingly leaves when a black and heavy cloud comes out of the mountains. She commanded the highest respect by the attitude which she assumed when these severe disappointments came. But it is grand to think of her as looking to the future instead of grieving and idling over the past.

I want to add my flower to her wreath, the same as I am sure does every parent and every child in Hawaii. Love is a flower transplanted from Heaven and all who knew Kaulani loved her.

There is a lesson in the life and death of this lovely young woman. Life here is fragmentary, broken, incomplete. It is the lot of all to meet with disappointments and reverses and to fail to realize fond hopes or noble ideals. For that reason all should look to another life. In the long ago a man came to this world from Heaven and told us that the things which had been broken here would be mended in the hereafter, that the opportunities could be worked out satisfactorily. She has gone to that haven. In your lives follow her example. Do not waste time upon the past, but look and struggle onward and upward.

"Safely, Safely Gathered In" was given by the surplised choir. Mrs. George W. Macfarlane sang very sweetly, "Angels, Ever Bright and Fair," by Handel. The rendition of this piece was touching and brought the tears of many.

The services in the church came to a termination with the ending of this selection. The choir were the first to leave the church and take up their positions in the line. All were composed of native Hawaiians. The surplised choir slowly led the way out of the main entrance, followed by the clergy. Rev. Mr. Parker accompanied the Bishop.

### START OF THE CORTEGE

#### FROM THE CHURCH.

The first knowledge that the outside throngs had that the services were over was when through the portals of the church with solemn slowness marched two kahili bearers. The kahilis they bore were very beautiful, being made of fresh green malle intertwined with leis of the royal lilia. They were the gift of Prince David.

As soon as they appeared bugles were sounded, the band began a solemn dirge, the minute guns boomed forth, the first toll of the bell was struck, and all knew that the procession was about to move.

The crowds thronged about the steps in hopes of catching one fleeting glimpse of the white casket. For an instant it seemed as if there would be general disorder and confusion. However the efficient service of the police soon brought the people under control and all was calm once more.

The kahili bearers came out first bearing the royal kahilis and took their stand about the hearse. There were twenty-seven of the large kahilis, completely surrounding the hearse.

After these came the pall-bearers bearing their sacred burden. Slowly and gently they moved toward the hearse. The retainers with their feather capes and small kahilis moved alongside, slowly. Down the stone steps the bearers bore the snowy casket and with tender hands placed it within the hearse.

Then out upon the still air, breaking the breathless hush that hung over the throng, rose the wailing of the old natives. They had remained quiet and outwardly unmoved before, but as they saw the four tiny white waifs in the confines of which reposed the remains of their beloved chiefs, they could stand it no longer. Walls mingled with the chanting of the hearse filled the air. The doors of the hearse were closed and the procession started.

Not by sable draped horses was the funeral car drawn. Stretching through the church yard out into the street was a large double rope covered with black and white. Hands of those of the same race as the dead Princess grasped this, eager for the privileges of drawing the remains to their last resting place. Two hundred and thirty Hawaiians, in uniform of white trousers, blue jerseys and yellow capes, were given this coveted honor.

Amid the tolling of the church bell, the booming of the minute guns, the melody of the band playing the funeral dirge, the wailing and the chanting of the natives, the long procession started on its way toward the tomb.

### THE GREAT COLUMN

#### MAKES THE LONG MARCH.

The procession formed at 1:30 o'clock on King street. The line of procession preceding the catafalque was formed on King street, with the right resting on Richards street. Those who followed formed on the Walkiki side of Punchbowl street.

The procession proceeded along King street to Alahe, thence by Alahe and Emma streets to Vineyard street, thence by Vineyard street to Nuuanu avenue, thence to the Royal Mausoleum. There were thousands of spectators everywhere on the line. Over 20,000 people saw the funeral.

The procession was led by two orderlies from the mounted patrol, followed by Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Capt. Parker, all on horseback and in full uniform. Then came the mounted patrol and the foot police, wearing crepe on their arms.

The St. Louis Band, with Brother Francis in charge, followed by members of the college carrying American, Hawaiian and British banners, draped with crepe came next. Then came the boys of St. Louis college, with Brother Edward in charge.

Oahu college, with President Hosmer and the faculty leading, followed by the students of the college, were followed by Kanehameha school cadets in uniform. Then came the St. Andrew's Priory girls with ribbons of yellow and black. The Kanehameha band followed.

A detail from P. H. Brooks Company, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias in dress uniform in charge of Sir Knight Captain Ed Towse were next in line. They headed the secret society division and were followed by the Ancient Order of Foresters, Camoes Lodge, The San Antonio Benefit Society and the Loyal Order of the Moose.

The Hawaiian societies followed. The Aho Hui Kalalaina members were dressed in white, while those of Kalei o Hawaii ribbons were enveloped in black. At the head of this society a large crown of green and yellow, draped with crepe, was carried by two women. Then came the Aha Hui Aloha Aina and the Aha Hui Aloha Aina O na Wahine, followed by the Concordia band.

The Engineer Corps, commanded by Maj. Langhitt, Adj. Coolidge, Capt. Rukon, Capt. Draper, Lieut. Tice and Lieut. Cooney followed, accompanied by twelve buglers. Maj. Potter, of the President's staff, who had the procession in charge, came next, accompanied by his aides, Maj. Iaukea, Capt. Pratt, and Capt. Wilder. The blue jackets from the Scindia and the Ironsides, under Lieut. W. E. Safford and Ensign Rays, were next in line.

United States Army wagons containing Col. Ruhlen, of the Quartermaster Department, Major Purdy, Paymaster, Captain Lydig, of the Commissary Department; Capt. W. L. Field, Chief Engineer J. H. Rowen, Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, Surgeon F. M. Furlong, Cadet D. C. Horner, of the Scindia; Ensigns B. B. Blier and G. F. P. Stone, of the Ironsides.

First Regiment, N. G. H.—Lieut. Col. Jones commanding, Capt. John Schaefer, Maj. C. B. Cooper, Capt. W. G. Ashley, staff officers; non-commissioned staff, Wall, Rumsey, Stackable and Elvin; Government band, Capt. Berger; drum corps; Major McCarthy, of the First Battalion; Capt. Louis Kenake, Acting Adjutant; Company B, Capt. T. H. Petrie; Company G, Capt. Wilcox; Company F, Capt. Ludwig; Second Battalion, Maj. Ziegler, Lieut. Foster, Adjutant; Company C, Capt. J. M. Camara; Company H, Capt. T. B. Murray; Company D, Capt. Bergstrom; Company A, Capt. Paul Smith.

Dr. F. L. Miner and Dr. D. G. St. Walters, followed by the clergy—Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Rev. Pearson, Rev. W. A. Gardner, Rev. B. L. Howe, Rev. Leadingham, Rev. Gullik, Rev. Timoteo, Rev. Kihara, Capt. Merriweather, of the Salvation Army; Bishop of Panopolis and Fathers Adelbert, Aloys, Julian, Francis, Mathias; surplised choir, Bishop and clergy of the Anglican church, girls of St. Andrew's Priory.

Then came the hearse drawn by two hundred and thirty natives. On each side of the hearse walked the pall-bearers. Left—J. H. Boyd, Esq.; F. A. Schaefer, Esq.; Hon. H. E. Cooper, T. Clive Davies, Esq.; S. K. Kane, Esq.; William Haywood, Esq.; Andrew Adams, Esq.; right—Hon. J. W. Robertson, J. H. Wodehouse, Esq.; Hon. J. O. Carter, Hon. Samuel Parker, F. M. Swany, Esq.; Hon. Geo. W. Macfarlane, A. B. Loebenstein, Esq.

On the outside of these walked the kahili bearers and wavers. The larger kahili bearers included Keola Kekiki, Kinkake, Duke Kahanamoku and Wal-walole. The golden ball-bearers were D. K. Unauna and A. K. Hoapili. The smaller kahili carriers consisted of J. M. Kea, E. H. Hart, J. L. Holt, John Jones, J. A. Azeong, C. B. Dwight, Charles H. Clark, M. E. Silva, Henry West, J. K. Kaneupua, John H. Wise and A. Kaleikau.

Behind the catafalque came the carriage containing Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mrs. J. W. Robertson and Mrs. J. H. Boyd, followed by the carriage of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the carriage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager with Prince Kawanakoa, Prince Kalaniana'ole and wife.

President Dole and wife, and Col. Soper came next, followed by Minister S. M. Damon, Attorney General Smith and Minister King in carriages.

Then in carriages came the following: Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Whiting, Special Agent Sewall, Consul General Haywood and wife, Dr. Carmichael, W. C. Wilder, President of the Senate, John Lot Kaulukou, Speaker of the House; British Consul-General W. H. Hoare, ex-British Consul-General W. J. Kenny, Mr. F. W. Macfarlane and wife, Goo Kim and Wong Kwai, the Japanese Consul officials, Chinese Consul, Spanish Vice Consul H. Renjes, Belgian Consul H. Focke, Swedish and Norwegian Consul H. W. Schmidt, Judge Perry, Judge Stanley, Judge Wilcox and wife, Mr. H. M. Dow, Mr. Bachelier, Miss Carrie Afong and Mr. Afong, Mr. John Dow, Mr. Donald Ross, Senator Cecil Brown and wife, Mr. Charles Creighton and wife, and hundreds of others. The general public on foot and on wheels brought up the rear of the procession.

The procession in the order named marched into the cemetery, the gates of which were decorated with long leis of lilia. Inside the societies formed.

On one side of the Mausoleum the Engineer Corps and on the other the N. G. H. were drawn up.

The hearse and the carriages of the mourners were stationed directly in front of the Mausoleum.

When the clergy came forth from the Mausoleum the crowd began to leave. Down the hill the procession and general public thronged. The whole avenue was congested with people. Slowly the mass grew smaller as the people reached the intersecting streets, and by the time Vineyard street was reached progress was easily made.

### THE FINAL SCENE

#### WITHIN THE TOMB.

The conveying of the casket into the Mausoleum, out of the view of the populace, brought forth some wailing from several natives. It was the last that the great majority of them will ever see of their departed princess.

Only a few were permitted inside the Mausoleum. The Crucifer, always leading, passed between the crowds, through the gates into the stone structure.

(Continued on Page Three.)

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# WITH ALL THE ROYAL HONORS

(Continued from Page 2.)

ture. The surprised choir, the Bishop of Honolulu and his clergy followed. Then the mourners, President Dole and his cabinet and the clergy of the city. The decorations inside the Mausoleum had been artistically arranged by Mrs. Irene Brown and the ladies of her committee, including Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Christian Conrad, Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. Charles Creighton and Mrs. C. O. Berger.

The floral contributions which were sent to the church, had been carried to the Mausoleum in carriages while the procession was en route. These offerings were from friends not only in Honolulu, from every part of the group. The top of the stand on which was deposited the casket, was a bed of lilias brought by the Nuuanu flower girls. A crown was given by the Aloha Aina Society with this inscription "From the Aloha Aina to the Lei of Hawaii." Col. and Mrs. Sam'l. Parker gave a handsome piece with the word "Kaulani" in aster. There was a tribute from each society.

The followers were arranged in a bank at the head of Kaulani's bier. The decorations also extended to the other coffins in the Mausoleum.

The remainder of the Episcopalian Order for the burial of the dead was said in the Mausoleum by the Bishop of Honolulu. The service was concluded by the hymn Resurrection Morning sung by the supplied choir.

With the dying out of the organ's strains, the services ended and then the pall bearers, kahili wavers and Cabinet Ministers withdrew. The father of the princess remained behind. He stood near his daughter's head looking down on the bier.

It was to be laid side by side, of that lying but a few steps away, which bore the words "wife and mother" on its inscription plate. At last he turned his face toward the door and entering his carriage drove direct to beautiful Ainalau, where the sweetest flowers grow, and where the fairest of them all will bloom no more.

## THE UNTIMELY DEATH

### OF PRINCESS KAULANI.

The Princess Kaulani died at 2 o'clock last Monday morning. A week previously the young lady's physicians had announced that her condition was serious, and day by day they observed that there was increasing danger as the rheumatism approached the region of the heart, yet they did not despair of her recovery. During Sunday night there were grave fears of a fatal termination, and after midnight it was evident that dissolution was fast approaching. Precisely at 2 o'clock the dreaded summons came, and the Princess Kaulani passed from the loving friends of earth.

Surrounding her bedside at this sad moment were her father, Governor A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Boyd, Miss Kate Vida, Miss Helen Parker, Col. S. Parker, Dr. D. G. St. Walters, Mrs. D. G. St. Walters, Dr. F. L. Miner, Prince David, Lumahelehi, Miss Elsie Robertson and the Princess Kaulani's maid.

About a month previous to her death the Princess was brought home sick from the island of Hawaii. From that time her father was much alarmed at her condition, and hundreds of friends shared in his anxiety.

The illness of the Princess began about four months ago, with an attack of rheumatism, said to have been caused by exposure to rain storms during a visit to the country. Her journey to Hawaii was taken in the hope that it would prove beneficial, and for a time reports from there were encouraging. When it was known that she was falling she was brought home at once by her father and a physician.

Dr. F. L. Miner gives the cause of death as ex Ophthalmic Gout and Cardiac Rheumatism. He says that the really dangerous stage was noticed one week before the death. From either ailment there might have been recovery, but the combined assault was too much for one never constitutionally strong.

It is believed that the Princess for a few days before the end feared that she would die. She made no deathbed statement. What was probably her last word was "Mother" in calling Mrs. Robertson, her relative and close friend.

## THE LYING IN STATE

### AT THE AINALAU HOME.

Wednesday last between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. all that was mortal of the dead Princess lay in state at Ainalau. All day long the beautiful avenue leading to the residence was crowded with people who came to pay their last respects to the memory of one who was beloved by all.

Throughout the spacious grounds were scattered groups of the Hawaiian race mourning for their dead all. Throughout the shrubbery, under the magnificent banyan tree which lifts itself into the air in front of the house, they moved with trembling lips and tear-dimmed eyes. True, spontaneous grief reigned in every heart.

Out upon the air, striking weirdly upon the ears of a stranger, rose the wailing here and there of some of the older natives just as in years gone by they mourned for their departed dead.

Mingling with the wailing of the old natives and the chanting of the meles floated up the mournful dirges of the band. Seated in front of the home, under the branches of the spreading banyan, the members of the band poured out their melody.

Grouped about the entrance to the room, where reposed the remains of Princess Kaulani, were men with the rank of petty chiefs. About their

## ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.



necks they wore the cape of varicolored feathers, the insignia of their rank. With them stood two officers of the National Guard, Capt. Chas. Wilcox and Lieut. G. Rose, who directed the people into the proper apartment.

In the front room of the house, leading from the veranda and facing the sea, was the bier on which lay the remains. Spread upon the bier, which was raised about three feet above the polished floor, was a pall of thick velvet, royal purple. On the sides of this pall, worked in gold, were the coat of arms of the dead Princess. Over this pall was spread a shroud of white satin. Upon this shroud in a robe of peace the dead Kaulani. Calm and peaceful, as natural as one may be with the touch of death upon her, she lay. Scattered about her upon the dais were orchids and orange blossoms of pure white.

On each side of the catafalque stood four retainers. Every two hours they were replaced by others. Slowly and regularly, with perfect rhythmic union, they waved above their dead mistress the royal kahilis. Dressed in somber black, with their insignias about them, they stood mutely and steadfastly.

At the head stood Col. Soper, Maj. Potter, Maj. Pratt and Capt. Gartenberg, in full regalia of the military of the country, the Guard of Honor.

At the head and foot of the bier were feather capes, one of the marks of rank amongst the Hawaiians. These capes are made of small golden-colored feathers. The feathers are each less than half an inch in length and are fastened to a groundwork of fine net, so as to resemble the richest of yellow satin.

In the room of the dead were placed in artistic arrangement eight large cylinders, about three feet in length and one foot in diameter. They are made of most beautiful and costly feathers of all shades, black, white, scarlet, gray, yellow and others. These are peculiarly royal insignia. They top poles several feet in length.

The decorations of the room were draped with black. Near the entrance was placed a large portrait in colors of Kaulani, which was crowned with a lei of royal yellow and draped with crepe.

Two crowns of flowers stood on cushions, which were placed on two tables at the head of the bier. These crowns are of white carnations and malle and lilias, the royal flower.

Out from the darkened room of death the silent ushers lead. The adjoining room was also darkened and heavy with the scent of flowers. Here, piled in lavish profusion, is a wealth of flowers. The piano was covered with a wilderness of ferns and malle. Floral pieces of every shape and blossom were grouped about.

Right here might be mentioned the names of the ladies who performed efficient service in taking care of the flowers. Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Irene H. Brown, Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Geo. Smith.

Seated around this room were Hawaiians of the older generation. In silence they sat throughout the afternoon, a silence that was broken only by the low-toned salutation of friends or the sudden wail of some old native.

The darkened rooms, the silent watchers waving their kahilis over the dead, the many flowers, the heavy scent-laden air, the silent groups of black-garbed natives, the sound of the mingling wailing and chanting of the natives and the funeral music of the band, all combined to make the scene one of strange sadness.

During the day thousands of people passed through the doors. No station nor rank, no color nor race within the confines of this city was unrepresented. The executive department, the judiciary, the religious and military dignitaries, were all represented. At 8:30 in the morning the Queen Dowager, with her full retinue of retainers, called and paid testimonial of grief. Among those who called during the afternoon were President Dole and wife, Consul Haywood, Consul W. H. Hoare, Chief Justice Judd, Judge Stanley, Judge Perry, Marshal Brown, Maj. Langfitt, Mr. J. B. Atherton, Mr. C. M. Cooke, and many others of prominence.

The Aloha Aina representatives, in long black coats, silk hats and white regalia, the Kalaiala society, delegations from the Maternity Home, the Red Cross, the churches, came in bodies to pay their tribute of a tear.

Gov. Cleghorn remained in seclusion throughout the day. Only most intimate friends and relatives were allowed to see him and attempt by the condoling word, the tear or the silent handshake to assuage the bitterness of his grief. Prince David, Prince Cupid, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Boyd, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, the Misses Robinson, were present throughout the day and re-

ceived the sympathy of their many friends.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening all the servants of Ainalau in a body passed through and took their last look at their dead mistress. It was an affecting sight to see the old natives, who had known the Princess from earliest infancy, as they gave way to their uncontrolled grief. There was not one but truly revered their young mistress.

## LAST LIVING IN STATE

### OF PRINCESS KAULANI.

With the rain drops falling overhead, amidst the wailing of the natives and the tramp, tramp of the thronging crowds, surrounded by her faithful retainers and her insignia of rank, last Saturday at Kawaiahaeo church all that was mortal of the dead Princess lay in state, unheeded and at rest.

The interior of the church was a bower, a wilderness of beauty. Under the artistic touches of the loving workers the pillars, the altar, the platform, had all been transformed.

Upon stepping inside the portals of the church the first object that caught the eye was an arch directly in front of the platform. This arch, made of wreaths of purest white and circled with wreaths of green malle, marked the entrance to the sacred square in which, upon the royal catafalque, reposed the remains.

The catafalque was raised above the floor about three feet. Draped over it was the royal robe of richest purple velvet, upon which was worked in gold the coat of arms of the dead Princess. Over this was spread the pall of feathers only used for those of royal blood.

Then upon this, gleaming with the brightness of Hope, in the dim, soft light of the church, was placed the casket containing the sacred burden. Of snowy white it was, emblematic of youth and purity. No glittering decorations nor ornate baubles adorned it. But far above all earthly glitter and show, smiling in heavenly rest and peace, natural in her calm and placid beauty, were the cherished features of the one so beloved of all, whose lips the cold touch of the Destroyer had sealed forever.

Upon each side of the catafalque stood three faithful retainers, whose hereditary right it is to mourn for departed royalty. Silently, steadfastly they stood, with their feather kahilis in hand. Slowly at a given signal the kahilis would be lowered, then one side to the left, the other to the right, then slowly back again, each kahili touching the one of the opposite retainer, forming feathery arches, in regular rhythmic union they waved throughout the day. At the end of every two hours the watch was changed. Six more would file in and stand behind those already watching. The feather capes, the insignia of rank, were placed upon the shoulders of the new men, and the silent waving continued. No time was lost. Not for an instant was the body left unwatched.

The large kahilis standing upright marked the confines of the square. The first that caught the eye were the four large ones of snowy white, standing each at a corner of the square. Between these were arranged the others. All colors, royal yellow and flashing crimson, and many others, glimmered in the soft light. These are the peculiarly royal kahilis owned only by those of royal blood. Directly in front of the catafalque rose the tabu sticks, surmounted with the golden globes. These are the ancient, from time immemorial, insignia of royalty.

At the foot of the casket two crowns, one of white carnations, the other of yellow lilias, were placed on small tables. Above these was a bank of green malle with K. V. intertwined in lilias. The altars, the chancel, the Bible stand, the organ loft, all lost identity beneath beautiful blossoms and fresh green ferns. High above all floated the royal standards. One was formerly the property of Likelike, Kaulani's mother, the other belonged to Kaulani herself.

The crowd of people who came to take a last fond look at the dead chiefs surged and thronged about the church throughout the day. There were more natives in evidence than at any time previous. Those whom work had kept away before availed themselves of this opportunity.

Around about the churchyard they gathered, unmindful of the rain—Heaven's tears they called it. The gates of the enclosure were none too wide to admit the thronging thousands. Up the steps, and into the church they poured. Grief and reverence intermingled in the countenances of all. Through the broad aisle, past the white casket they marched, slowly and steadfastly.

At brief intervals the time-honored wail would up, sounding and echoing throughout the building. This feature was more pronounced than at

any other time during the interim between the death and the funeral, and then again every once in a while the wailing would be broken by the clear voice of some native woman singing one of the plaintive Hawaiian airs.

At night the scene was intensified in picturesqueness. The light became dimmer, the forms of the watchers grew more indistinct and everything seemed unreal. In the midst of this seeming unreality the plaintive voice of the singers, pouring forth their melody to the accompaniment of strung instruments, would bring the wandering mind back to the fact that there in the white casket lay the body of the dead chiefess.

The large crowd which had surged and thronged during the day, left quite a number who stayed through the night. On the seats were scattered old natives whom weariness had seized and who were sound asleep. The singing of the ladies' club continued till a late hour, adding a charm to the scene of melancholy. Through the night the watch continued and the first rays of the rising sun fell upon the little band of watchers as they waved their kahilis to and fro.

## RECEIPT OF THE NEWS

### OF THE UNEXPECTED DEATH.

Last Monday morning the Advertiser gave sad news to the people of Honolulu. The Princess Kaulani was dead. One born to a lofty station, respected and honored on account of position and attainments, and generally beloved for her gracious disposition and amiable character, had passed away.

Throughout the city the sorrow was general and sincere. Many among the foreigners had known the Princess from her earliest childhood. They had met her in pleasant social intercourse, had worked with her in the cause of religion and charity, had respected and honored her for years. All knew her by reputation, and nearly all had frequently seen her. But to the natives the blow came with overwhelming force. Despite political changes, she was still their Princess. Upon her they had looked as a future Queen. The hopes and the love of an affectionate race had centered upon her, and now she was gone. In the bright bloom of early youth, when life seems so fair and so precious—so full of hope for the future—and before it is embittered by regrets for the past—her earthly work had ended and she had been summoned to come up higher.

Regret for the dead was mingled with sympathy for the living—for the lonely and stricken father and other bereaved relatives. There was a continual stream of carriages to Ainalau, the pretty country place which was arranged by Governor Cleghorn to be the island home of his daughter. From early morning till evening those who had known the young Princess and those who were friends of Governor Cleghorn, went to Ainalau to offer the word, the hand-clasp or the flower blossom of sincerest condolence. Many messages tearful in tone were received by the father.

The sorrowful tidings were the principal topic of conversation among all classes and in every part of the city. Many were the stories told of the graciousness of the one who had been the hope of the Hawaiians and the pride of the whole nation. It was said that she was so gentle, so considerate, so generous and so unassuming in every way. In many cases one would think that the speaker had lost a member of his or her own family.

The people of the social circle in which Kaulani moved, which was the highest of the land, expressed the deepest sorrow over her death. At all the functions, in all the charitable movements, Princess Kaulani was an active identity.

Early in the day the flags on the Government buildings, at the American Agency, at the various consulates and at many other places were flying at half mast.

At a Cabinet meeting at the home of President Dole, which was attended by Ministers Damon, Smith and King, it was voted to place at the disposal of Governor Cleghorn such resources of the Government as it might be desired to use in connection with preparation for the funeral and the funeral itself.

This decision was conveyed to Governor Cleghorn by Minister Damon. The stricken father acknowledged the courtesy extended. He said that the only plan he had was for a funeral similar to that of Queen Emma. For that reason it was his wish to have the body in state at Ainalau from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Wednesday, and at Kawaiahaeo church the same hours on Saturday, the funeral to occur from this church on Sunday afternoon, the cortege to move to the royal mausoleum in Nuuanu valley. Governor Cleghorn wished the Government to take charge of arrangements, and suggested Maj. Potter, chief of the President's staff, as a capable director. All was done in accordance with the wishes of the father.

The steamer Helene sailed for Hawaii Monday afternoon for the purpose of bringing to this city relatives and friends of the late Princess Kaulani, and returned the next day with Prince Cupid Kalaianalea and others.

## WITHIN THE TOMB.

(This Paper, February 16, 1891.)

On a beautiful lawn at the entrance of Nuuanu valley, overlooking this city, the harbor and ocean beyond, stands the Royal Mausoleum, erected by the Hawaiian Government, as the resting place of the remains of the Royal Family of Hawaii and a few of their greatest benefactors. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, of concrete stone, with the lawn hand-somely laid out with walks and studded with trees, the whole presenting from the avenue an attractive appearance.

A short distance to the left of the building is a vault, constructed mainly under ground, which has been named "The Kamehameha Tomb." It was built some six or eight years ago, as it became necessary to provide some other place for the increasing number

of coffins which had nearly filled the main building. A portion of the coffins have been transferred to this large and spacious tomb, thus relieving the main building, so that space is now provided for all the requirements of many years to come. Prior to the transfer of the remains of the kings to the present mausoleum, they were kept in a temporary mausoleum in the palace yard. In bold contrast with that rude structure, it is a credit to the nation that such a building has been erected for the purpose, and it will ever remain an ornament to the city, as long as it stands. Few people are aware how many coffins are deposited here. Including that of our late King Kamehameha, their number fifty. The following may not be a complete list of all whose remains are in the Royal Mausoleum, as the information has been obtained from several sources, nor have the dates when they died, been ascertained.

The body or bones of Kamehameha the Great are said to have been deposited in the caves near Kenaiekenua bay, where those of other royal chiefs were laid, but as they have never been recognized, they still remain where first deposited. This accounts for his name not being in the list. He died May 8, 1791.

Kamehameha II died in London July 14, 1824.

Queen Kamehameha died in London July 8, 1824.

The above bodies were brought back to Honolulu by Lord Byron, commanding H. B. M. S. Blonde.

Queen Kaahumanu, wife of Kamehameha I, died June 5, 1832.

Kamehameha III, died December 15, 1854.

Queen Kalama, wife of Kamehameha III, died September 20, 1870.

Kamehameha IV, died November 30, 1863.

Prince of Hawaii, son of the above, died August 27, 1862.

Queen Emma, wife of Kamehameha IV, died April 25, 1885.

Queen Kinanu, wife of Gov. Kekuanoa, died April 4, 1839.

Princess Victoria K. Kaahumanu, daughter of Kinanu, died May 29, 1866.

Kamehameha V, died December 11, 1872.

Governor M. Kekuanaoa, died November 24, 1888.

Kamanele, daughter of Gov. Kaukini, died April 4, 1839.

A. Paki, father of Mrs. Bishop, died June, 1855.

L. Konia, wife of Paki and mother of Mrs. Bishop, died July, 1857.

Moses Kekualua, brother of Kamehameha IV and V, died 1848.

David, another brother of Kamehameha IV and V.

Wm. Pitt Lelelohoku, died in 1848.

Keola, son of Governor of Hawaii.

Keaweawela, infant son of Kamehameha III.

Lilou, an ancestor of the Kamehamehas.

Lonoikamakahiki, an ancestor of the Kalakaua family.

Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, died October 16, 1884.

Ruth Kekelikolani, sister of Kamehameha IV and V, died May 24, 1883.

Kekaulonih, mother of Lunaliilo, died June 7, 1845.

C. Kapakea, father of Queen Liliuokalani.

Keohokale, mother of Queen Liliuokalani.

Princess Miriam Likelike, wife of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and sister of King Kalakaua, died February 2, 1887.

Keoni Ana (John Young) died July 18, 1827.

Namakaeha, a prominent chief.

Jane Kekela Young, daughter of John Young and mother of Queen Emma.

Kaiminaanao, sister of Queen Liliuokalani.

Kekaulike, sister of Queen Kapilani.

Prince Kekilanihoni, son of the above.

Haalilio, ambassador to London.

Peter Y. Kaeo, brother of Queen Emma.

Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of Hawaii.

Robt. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, adopted father of Queen Emma.

Besides the above, the coffins of the following chiefs are said to be in the Mausoleum: Alapai, Naea, Kaeo, Lahilahi, Maikui, Kepookawelo, Nuei and Kakahe.

The remains of King Wm. C. Lunaliilo, and those of his father, Charles Kanaina, rest in a mausoleum, specially built for them, that stands at the right of the front entrance to Kawaiahaeo churchyard, near the corner of King and Punchbowl streets. Lunaliilo died February 3, 1874. Kanaina died March 13, 1878.

## MORE DAMAGES.

Additional Allowance for a Columbia Libellant.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday in the damage suit of Russell Colegrove vs. S. S. City of Columbia, assessing the damages at \$2,500. This case was tried before Judge Perry, sitting as a Court of Admiralty, who found for plaintiff for \$1,000 damages. In the decision of the Supreme Court is the following:

"Upon the whole case we think the damages assessed by the Circuit Court were not sufficient. The confinement of the libellant in the chain locker and continuing him in irons, which evidence shows, would easily have been removed, were totally unnecessary. We fix the damages at \$2,500."

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

### SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Geo. B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

WE want to boom our business NOW and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest as well as the cheapest line of

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

## THE LATE PRINCESS.

No funeral of a Hawaiian sovereign has been attended with so many dignified services as those of the late Princess Kaiulani, which were rendered Sunday. Every race seemed to contribute its share of commiseration over the death of this lovely young woman. To the natives and the kamaainas (old residents), to those who were born under or had lived long under the old flag, it was an event of extraordinary interest. To them, in a large measure, it closed up forever the visible evidence of the late Monarchy. For to them the Monarchy, small and in comparison insignificant in its size, had so long as it existed a strong hold on their affections. Even those who aided in its overthrow, and were native born, look upon its brief history of sixty years as a part of their own personal history.

As time passes on they will regard the life of the late Princess as one whose hopes of becoming a sovereign were destroyed by lack of political wisdom in which she did not share. The close of the little Monarchy has its romantic and pathetic side. It became doubly pathetic when so shortly after its close, it is followed by the sudden death of its last representative, a refined and lovely young woman, who was at only the Morning Star of her life.

More than this, the late Princess had become a prominent factor in our social life, because she was intelligent, refined and educated. By the law of this Republic she had become its ward and so far as the kamaainas could secure it, it was determined that she should continue to be the ward of the Territory.

In the years to come, through all changes of social and political conditions, the story of her life, and what seemed to be her misfortunes, will be told to the travellers who come to us from all the highways of the seas, and it will make one of the pathetic romances of Hawaii.

To the father stricken with grief at the loss of his daughter, the community tenders its sympathy.

"Grief! thou art classed among the depressing passions. And true it is that thou humblest to the dust, but also thou exaltest to the clouds. Thou shakest as with ague, but also thou standest like frost. Thou sickenest the heart, but also thou healest its infirmities."

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The sentiment of the majority of the Republicans who attended the meeting for general conference on Thursday evening was decidedly in favor of taking no action towards establishing the party organization here at present. The position is a sound one, and was taken at the time of annexation by some very faithful Republicans, because the Territory was without an organic act, because Congress had not granted the elective franchise to any person residing here, and whether or not there would be a free or qualified franchise was an unsettled question. While residents of Hawaii had no "definite standing in court," it seemed to be only wise to wait until their standing was defined. Moreover the condition of our trade, and other relations to the Federal government, yet to be settled by law, might be injured by declaring hostility against good Democrats, like Senator Morgan, who have materially helped us in securing annexation.

This waiting attitude from the hour of annexation was most judicious, and would have been maintained if the Special Agent had not vigorously declared through his organ for the prompt organization of a Republican party, which, he expected, would give him an unqualified endorsement, and make him "solid" in Washington.

It was the case of Paddy who was asked why he had built a house in a most inconvenient part of the town, and his reply was that he had seen a hole in a piece of land, and had bought the land so that he could use the hole for a cellar, and build his house over it.

The Special Agent having found a hole in the political field, saw the personal advantage of building a Republican house over it in which he hoped to be master, with accommodation for his friends, and naturally expected the government as the reward for his services in erecting the building. A premature move made for this object failed because it was a false move made for a personal rather than for a public interest.

It must have saddened his thoughts when the officers of the National League of Republican clubs selected President Dole as the Vice-President of the local clubs in this Territory. He must even have "despaired of the Re-

public," when the man so selected for this prominent place in the Republican party, was the same person whom he had, through his organ, denounced in unmeasured terms as one guilty of "damnable cowardice," as a political "traitor," and one without patriotism. The indifference of President McKinley and the President of the Republican League to this indictment of President Dole must have convinced him that even these persons, holding high office were to use the usual language of the Organ, decidedly "un-American."

But this premature effort to build a Republican structure over the Only Candidate's hole ends, as it should end, in the opinion of sincere Republicans, in allowing the party to rise here in a legitimate manner.

On the whole, it was an excellent plan to call the Republicans together and, by consultation, clear the air. The proceedings of Thursday evening show that the unity of sentiment on the subject was strong. In due time this great party will find its place here.

## THE CHINESE SENT BACK.

The public statement made by Commissioner Brown does not clear up the charges made by some that the Chinese with return permits, who were forced to return to China on the Coptic, were forced back contrary to law. These men are not now here to tell their side of the story. While they are absent and are not represented, Mr. Brown's statement must be accepted, which is that they were informed of their right to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, but that they returned to China "by their own decision." Until they return to this place and can state their own case, it is useless to discuss it.

It certainly is an extraordinary affair if it is true that Tan Chin, a resident of Maui, and a man of means, voluntarily decided to return to China, with his wife and child, while other Chinese, with less means, remained and appealed. We suspect that he either was not permitted to see counsel, or entirely misunderstood the situation.

The Commissioner says that a "bond" was required of those who appealed, simply to cover the cost of their maintenance.

Now, no public officer is authorized to exact a bond of any kind whatsoever from any person, unless empowered to do so by law. If he does he is a transgressor and the bond is void. Neither the immigration laws of 1882, 1884 or of 1894, permit or authorize such a bond. To ask it was an oppression, in its legal sense. The laws of 1894 and of 1884 make provision that the government shall meet the expense of sending back or maintaining Chinese who have violated the law.

When the United States arrests a person (and these Chinese were arrested), they are bound to maintain and feed and house their prisoners, until the case is decided finally. A man cannot be arrested and imprisoned, and then be told that he must pay or give a bond for his maintenance while in prison.

The failure of the Treasury department to provide for the keeping of these men, while an appeal was pending, did not authorize any Treasury agent to go beyond the law and exact a bond of maintenance. Nor, could he send them back to China, until appeals were heard.

Of course, if these men, ignorant of our language and methods, were simply told that they could appeal, but were not allowed facilities in the way of seeing friends and counsel so as to make the appeal, there was a mockery of justice and fair play. But these men will return and can tell us why they went back to China "on their own decision."

As we, being members of the Anglo-Saxon race, have assumed of late "the white man's burden," which means just dealing with the yellow race, it is the duty of the Press, speaking for all, to search out and expose any act of injustice.

If these Chinese, with the apparent right to land here, were duly, fairly, and lawfully returned to China, then the Commissioner is entirely free from censure. We hope he is free from it. The facts must be searched for.

## A REPORT.

The annual report of the Collector General of Customs for the year 1898 has been issued. It is a most valuable document, and shows intelligence and efficiency on the part of Collector General McStocker. A better could not be made, under the circumstances. It contains sufficient data to enable any student to make accurate studies in our economic system. As a document for reference in the future, it will also have high value.

We would suggest that copies of this report be sent to the most prominent libraries of the large cities of the Mainland. It will be needed for reference.

This palisade had caused many a man to show his hand, when his natural inclination would be to attend on the altars of secrecy.

## THE COIN AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

It was said in these columns, several days ago, that the "visible" coin in the islands was about \$1,800,000. How much there is of invisible cash, no one can estimate unless he knows just how much has been exported to Asia, and how much of it is hoarded here.

In the statement that the visible cash is about \$1,800,000, it appears that nearly one-half of it is locked up in the Government vaults.

It was said in these columns also, that the financial history of the Mainland during the period 1881-1890 showed that when one-tenth of the money in circulation in the States was locked up in the Treasury Department the financial interests demanded, and succeeded in causing the Treasury department to let that cash go out into business channels, in order to avoid stringency.

Owing to our peculiar and extraordinary conditions, it does not at all follow that even the locking up of nearly one-half of our coin will produce any stringency here, so long as there is "confidence," and any large amount of cash is not wanted by the business and speculative interests.

There is, however, another aspect of the case which should be considered. What is the effect of this locking up of coin on the rate of interest?

In the great centers of trade "cheap money" stimulates commerce, and agricultural operations. And money is cheap when there is abundance of it. Until recently money has been loaned on "call" in New York, at two per cent per annum, and in London and Berlin at less rates. Gilt edged securities in those large money centers return hardly four per cent interest. The cash held must bring some return, and its competition for absolutely good securities lowers the rate of interest and dividends.

Now here is an extraordinary fact. If the amount of cash in the islands is nearly \$5,000,000, as Minister Damon believes, and he certainly should be good authority for the statement, the amount of cash in the islands is over \$40 per capita, or nearly double the amount per capita on the Mainland and far above that in England. This enormous amount per capita should make the rate of interest here lower than in any place in the world. At a rate per capita on the Mainland similar to the rate here, interest would be much lower than it is. But in spite of the large amount per capita here, the rate of interest in commercial affairs is decidedly high.

If the security on which loans are made is good, there must be some reason for the existence of this high rate. On the Mainland the existence of the high rate is due, as a rule, to the scarcity of money. But there is, as we say, more money here per capita, than in any community of the world if Mr. Damon's estimate is correct.

If his estimate is not correct, and the visible coin is only \$1,800,000, and nearly one-half of that is locked up in the Government vaults, there is at once a sufficient reason for the present high rates of interest.

High rates of interest do not affect speculative movements or curtail them, provided only the money or credit is to be had, and it is believed that the profits will cover the high rate. But they do affect the general business interests.

The object in presenting these views of our financial condition is chiefly to suggest to the younger men, who are rapidly becoming the leading business men, that it is worth while for them to take the time to study our financial conditions, so that they may act intelligently when at some time in the future, financial wisdom may be of value.

Senator Sherman, in his best days, and when Secretary of the Treasury, said that the repeated financial disasters were due to the ignorance of the bank presidents of the eastern cities, who were retired dry goods jobbers, and grocery men. He said that anyone could run a bank in ordinary times, but when trouble came they were like land lubbers on a ship that was in the breakers. Even some of the bank presidents said his statement was true, but they retorted "do you know any more about it than we do?" There are really methods of banking that are better than "the rule of thumb." But the better methods are not to be picked up in the street.

## TEMPTATION. A HISTORICAL PICTURE.

One of our evening contemporaries published last week an interview with "a gentleman who had been prominent in the councils of the government for some years past," and in the interview he declared that he was in "a position to know the fact," that a movement was on foot to displace Capt. J. A. King as Minister of the Interior, and he desired the people to rise and "head off the conspiracy."

The gentleman "in a position to know" also declares that Minister Damon has stood staunchly by Capt.

King. His idea was to this language in the interview: "I know that Mr. Damon and Mr. Dole in so many words that he ought to be ashamed of himself if he gave such a movement a moment's consideration."

The gentleman "in a position to know" also states that Mr. Dole suggested that Mr. Damon be made Minister of Foreign Affairs and so put him in the line of promotion. And what did Mr. Damon do? The man "in a position to know" says: "Mr. Damon answered this by walking out of the room."

The Advertiser has not made an inquiry regarding this alarming condition of things in the Cabinet, because it knows, as any one who will reflect a moment also knows, that an independent government, with sole power of appointment or removal in the President no longer exists, and that Capt. King now holds his commission as Minister of the Interior from President McKinley, and not from Mr. Dole. The law of annexation so orders. The man "in a position to know" don't appear to know this provision of law. So long as Capt. King holds title to office through President McKinley's appointment, no "conspiracy" can remove unless it secures the sanction of the President. The man "in a position to know" should know a "little more" before he tries to rouse the people to head off a conspiracy that cannot succeed.

On reading between the lines, it is evident enough that the man "in a position to know" either invented the story or obtained it from Mr. Damon. But that is no affair of ours at present.

The noticeable feature of the interview is the very dramatic scene described by "the man in position to know" of the interview between Mr. Dole and Mr. Damon, in which Mr. Dole tempts Mr. Damon with the offer of the Foreign office, if he will join the conspiracy. One of our excellent artists has now the chance of a lifetime. Let him put on canvas the scene, when the "conspirator" Dole, knowing that he has no power to do so, tempts the ingenious Damon with the offer of the Foreign office. The attitude of the parties should be depicted, as they stand in the Executive chamber, and at the moment when Dole himself only a mere subordinate of President McKinley's, and powerless to make the appointment, tempts Mr. Damon to abandon the path of rectitude.

It should depict Mr. Damon, standing erect, his eye fixed on the infamous tempter, his arms crossed over his breast, his legs braced in resolution, and his lips just open, so that the observer of the picture readily imagines he hears the solemn words issuing in sepulchral tones, "Get thee behind me Satan!"

But to make the picture historically true, according to the statements furnished by the man "in a position to know," it should rather represent Mr. Damon answering the offer, or the "temptation," by "walking out of the room." This the artist cannot represent correctly. For if Mr. Damon did walk out of the room in indignation, and pity, and silence, he undoubtedly banged the door behind him, and every seismograph in town instantly recorded an earthquake. But the "bang" cannot, unfortunately, be represented in the picture, or the quick movements of Major Potter and the lady typewriters who started by the report rush into Mr. Dole's room, where he is found quivering and prostrate under Mr. Damon's thunderbolt of indignation as embodied in the awful bang. The case, as it is told by "the man in a position to know," makes it one rather for a panorama. But as a single picture of this event is preferable, the scene of the temptation as we present it should be chosen, even if not literally true. The idea to be conveyed would be the same in either case. It is that of "another good man gone wrong," and "another good man gone right," or "Vice and Virtue in the transition period."

In the interests of history and art, will not both President Dole and Mr. Damon declare that the story of the "man in a position to know" is really correct, even if there is no truth in it? A picture of "the man who is in a position to know," with a mask covering his face, and holding in his extended hands a "mare's nest" would be still nearer the truth, but it would not have the dignity of the picture of the "Temptation."

The chief interest attaching to the announcement from Madrid that Sagasta's successor, Senor Silveira, has formed a Cabinet, is the accompanying statement that under the new domination Gen. Martinez Campos will likely be president of the Senate. The re-entrance of Gen. Campos into political life is significant. He is a wonderful soldier, a clever diplomat and a man whose aspirations for his country are high and noble.

London is being cut into many municipalities. In the United States, where there is so much painful opposition to centralization, the greatest city of the country has just taken into its governing zone all outlying villages that could be secured.

## Impure Blood IN THE CABINET

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results - Suffered for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss Phoebe B. Lacy, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies with little relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1112 11th Street, Oakland, California.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.00 Hood's. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. See.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Maui is after the rainfall blue ribbon now held by Hawaii.

The meek and lowly Chinese has had his patience amply rewarded.

Speaker Reed retired from office in great triumph, for every measure that he opposed failed.

It is not at all extraordinary that Germany should declare tripartite government in Samoa a failure.

California's Legislature is still at loggerheads over the U. S. Senatorship. They ought to take a plebiscite.

The post-mortems on the Republican primary were in many cases fully as interesting as the p o w - w o w itself.

A hospital ship is carrying to Manila medical supplies to 25,000 men for one year. Freight must be a drug on this ship.

It is evident that those Louisiana planters are interested in the conduct and progress of the culture of cane in Hawaii.

No Rough Riders need apply in the Philippines. The walking soldiers and the sea fighters are entirely able for all business at hand.

Rev. Mr. Price, the missionary from Ruk, indicates in his reports that there is much more than is interesting in his calling than most people suppose.

The past week has been one of the saddest in the history of Hawaii. All classes have shown the aloha which they had for the brilliant young ali.

In attempting to carry on their Holy War the Filipinos will anger a lot of American Holy Terrors carrying guns with bayonets on them.

Cecil Rhodes, who is a practical man in such matters, says that the United States will hold Cuba and the Philippines and will soon absorb some Central and South American states.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Murat Halstead, who was sick at the hospital all the time he was here, includes in his "official history of the war," a lot of misinformation concerning the Hawaiians.

As holder of the commission of the eviled rank of Admiral, George Dewey gets a salary of \$13,000 and an extra allowance of \$15,000 and the right to wear on his full dress uniform enough bullion to sink the rest of the Spanish fleet.

The California people now seem more wide awake than ever over the benefits that would accrue to them from a cable to Hawaii. Their one regret will be that those Yankees of the Puget Sound country can also use the line.

The decision that no man shall be appointed to a commission in the forces of the United States unless he passes a prescribed examination, loses none of its force by tardiness.

A ship master who has to his credit the saving of 1000 lives is worth a good allowance of newspaper space in a town so partial to seamen as Honolulu. Capt. Weiss will call here regularly any some day he should be given a handsome reception.

Those striking coal miners are not up on artistic harmonies. Else they would not object to negroes entering the rooms and pits of the black diamonds.

Marked copies of the newspapers printing the new passenger rate on Atlantic steamers should be sent to some traffic offices at San Francisco and Seattle.

With a new transport service having a fleet of twenty vessels, with the new big ships of the Oceanic company and with the new lines from the Northwest, Honolulu perhaps can worry along fairly well without a cable for a time.

It is fine to see a man already in the trade, like John D. Spreckels, realize the expansion of commerce in the Pacific and equip for the new order. There was talk months ago of his proposal to enlarge the Oceanic line and now comes the news that the contracts for the grayhounds have been made.

## The Attorney General Speaks of Rumors.

## THERE HAS BEEN NO BREACH

Makes a Clear Statement of His Own Position - No Conspiracy Has Existed.

W. O. Smith, Attorney General in President Dole's Cabinet, was asked yesterday for an expression on rumors to the effect that there had been discussions in the Executive Council and that a rupture was likely. Mr. Smith spoke without reserve on the subject. He said:

"In August last, immediately after the accomplishment of the annexation, I tendered my resignation to President Dole.

"There were several reasons for taking this action; one was that the great object for which we had been working having been attained the special work for which we were chosen was ended. Another was that the impression seemed to have gained ground that those who were administering the Government were not sufficiently representative; and that under the Constitution they could not be removed, and advantage would be taken of this. "Our term of office had been long, and it seemed to me best for the public interests that there should be some change.

"Furthermore there were personal considerations which had weight.

"There was no intention to embarrass the administration and the resignation was not to take effect until accepted by President Dole. Action was deferred upon the matter from time to time, until it appearing recently that legislation by Congress, upon the permanent form of Government would go over until next session, I informed Mr. Dole that action upon the resignation must be taken.

"As to statements which have been published that there was a 'conspiracy' against the Minister of the Interior, or action taken with the 'object of annoying him so seriously that he would resign,' all I can say is that such statements are not true.

"In view of what has been stated as coming from a member of the Executive Council, it is proper for me to say that while there has been great mutual respect among the members of the Council, there has existed a difference of opinion as to the necessity for a more active and progressive policy in regard to the carrying on of public improvements, and laying out public lands for occupation.

"The industrial enterprises of the country have received great impetus, and the development has but commenced. It seems extremely important that harbor and road improvements should receive more attention, and that more vigorous action should be taken to open lands for settlement. "The revenues have increased, appropriations have been made, and the machinery for carrying out these measures is available.

"Economic, commercial and industrial problems are pressing. One solution of the labor question is to create conditions which will induce Americans and Europeans to come here. At best some of these problems will be difficult of solution, but it certainly behooves the administration to make every endeavor to meet the issues.

"But whatever differences of opinion may have existed, not the slightest disposition has been shown on the part of any member of the Council to take any advantage of, or do any injustice to, any other member."

## HOBSON'S BIG JUMP.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The President's nomination of Richmond Pearson Hobson to be advanced ten numbers, from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors, is said by naval officers to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service. It will make Hobson a captain at the age of 30. His advancement amounts to 250 numbers in the line of the Navy, which is remarkable in comparison with the single number secured by Admiral Sampson and from three to five each by other officers during the war with Spain.

## HIGH JINKS.

The Buttermilk Boys of Co. B to Have a Good Time.

Company B, N. G. H., will give a high jinks this evening after drill. The following invitations have been sent to members and friends:

CO. ORDERS No. 7 come 11 Honolulu, Mar. 14th, 1899.

Mr. You are hereby ordered to appear at the drill held on Tuesday evening, Mar. 14th, between seven o'clock and blankets, properly equipped for active service against the soda water coteries of bootlegging booters and prepared to resist an attack with bad jokes, songs, and other offensive material commonly used at a "high jinks." Disabled participants will be removed by the new "hurry-up" wagon. sprinkling carts will be on hand early in the morning to reduce swelled heads.

By order, umky doDole, high private commanding, give dis to de guy at DE door.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Per Month, \$1.00  
Per Year, \$10.00  
Per Year, Foreign, \$12.00  
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THURSTON & CARTER.ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MERCHANT  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
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eral Merchandise, Queen Street,  
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LEWERS & COOKE.IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Lumber and Building Materials.  
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HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN MANAGER, 23 and  
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR  
short periods on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER &amp; CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,  
Salt, and Building Materials of all  
Kinds.

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MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-  
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GROCERY AND FEED STORE,  
Corner King and Fort Streets,  
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C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.  
212 King St. Tel. 119.FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS  
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Or-  
ders from the other Islands faith-  
fully executed.CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER  
WORKS CO., Ltd.Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WAR CONGRESS  
ENDS ITS LIFE

What it Did and What it Failed to Do.  
No Cable---No New Laws  
for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Having inaugurated, waged and successfully concluded a war, the effect of which will be impressed upon American history for all time, the Fifty-fifth Congress has passed.

Called into extraordinary session by what was almost the first official act of President McKinley, it enacted the Dingley law; after three months' recess, it met squarely the Cuban crisis, and after ninety days' work has laid the legislative foundation for the amputation of the various elements brought forward as the result of the recent brilliant feats at arms.

To enumerate the accomplishments of this Congress would necessitate the discussion of every phase of national policy. While few lines have been opened the measures passed will lead to the speedy and successful settlement of the new problems which confront America. Its legacy to the Fifty-sixth Congress is one which may well engage the brightest and most patriotic men in the country, and they will find their way well paved by the laws of the now deceased national legislature.

The closing of the Fifty-fifth Congress was most remarkable in the dominance of the House of Representatives. Upon but one question of great moment did the House recede in those final conferences during which the real work of the budgets is done. Committee after committee entered the Senate chamber and reported either disagreement or that the House had refused to give way upon some point upon which the Senate had declared itself with practical unanimity. It was on very simple matters that the House finally gave way to the Senate.

Speaker Reed, for it is certain that even conference committees are dominated by this strong personality, had compelled the Senate to take his view upon the Nicaragua canal, and had, in spite of the President's forcible message, killed the Pacific cable.

Except for these differences between the two bodies the closing of the session was marked by little of moment. The feature, of course, was the unsuccessful filibuster inaugurated by the Middle West Senators in their endeavor to force into the river and harbor bill the provision for irrigation reservoirs at the head of the Missouri river and for further surveys in the Western States. For seven hours the bill was held up, and at no time was there an agreement in sight until at length the Westerners won their record vote and sent the bill back to conference. They could hope for no more, and although, to the astonishment of every one, yet with grace, did they abandon the fight and the bill was allowed to go through, thus removing all danger of failure of any of the appropriation measures.

Then, after all differences had been adjusted to the greater or less satisfaction of the members interested, came the scenes marking the adjournment. In the House there was more of patriotic fervor than usual.

On the House side, where there is less of dignity than in the upper branch, the members thronged the lobbies and cloak-rooms, singing and telling stories to while away the weary hours of waiting upon the conferences.

There have been fewer re-elections of Senators than usual this year, so there were more retirements into private life when Vice-President Hobart declared the session adjourned without day. Immediately was there a thronging of hold-over Senators about the more popular of retiring ones, and Senators White of California, Gray of Delaware, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Allen of Nebraska were surrounded, their hands shaken and every form of manly affection and esteem shown.

The project for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua made progress to the extent that a provision was attached to the river and harbor appropriation, providing for a very complete inquiry into the matter. The addition of a provision to the army appropriation bill forbidding the grant of property franchises in Cuba was also an important legislative act.

Among the important projects which failed to receive favorable attention in the closing days were those providing a Pacific cable, for a Government armor plant, for an anti-scalping law, for an eight-hour law and for a Government for Hawaii.

The navy personnel bill completely reorganizes the navy, and is the consummation of years of earnest effort by the Navy Department. The original army bill was intended to meet the same want for the army supplied to the navy by the personnel bill, but it failed, and the present bill is considered defective in that it is only a temporary measure. It, however, increases the army to 100,000 men and provides for the retention of this number until 1901. The omnibus claims bill provides for the settlement of several hundred claims, some of which are almost a hundred years old. The Alaskan code also meets a long-felt want in supplying a system of laws to this Northwest Territory.

## A KAUAI VICTORY.

T. McCants Stewart Carries Away  
a Land Case.

T. McCants Stewart, the new attorney who has settled himself in a home here and who is now pretty well known to the public of Honolulu, was prominent in the recent session of the Fifth Circuit court on Kauai, Judge Hardy presiding. Mr. Stewart was sole counsel for defense in the ejectment case of the Koloa Sugar Company vs. William Brown and Lukia Nakapahu. The opposing legal talent consisted of M. F. Prosser of Kauai and J. L. Kaulokou of this city. The company tried to show tenancy and the defendants claimed the land by adverse possession. There was a battle before the bench of which all who attended are talking yet, with Mr. Stewart remarkably active and thorough, and the victor after a long contest before a jury.

While on Kauai Mr. Stewart was requested to deliver an address on Expansion and had consented to do so, but the lecture was postponed on account of receipt of the news of the death of Princess Kaiulani. Attorney McCleanahan and W. H. Rice, Jr., comprised the committee asking for the speech on behalf of the lawyers and citizens.

## Zealandia and Australia.

The Zealandia has again been called into service by the Government for transport duty between San Francisco and Manila. The Oceanic Company had intended to put the Zealandia on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu while the Australia was un-

dergoing repairs which have been necessitated from her constant seven-day passages. The Australia will continue on the island service till the return of the Zealandia, or until some other steamer relieves her.

## TROOPS FOR HONOLULU.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It has been decided at the War Department not to send the one field officer and four companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort Douglas and Russell to Honolulu for the present, as proposed in yesterday's orders. The probability is that some other troops not yet selected will be sent to the island.

## Dr. Maxwell's Views.

Dr. Walter Maxwell returned on Sunday from a trip around the north-erly end of this island. He visited the plantations and says that everything looks well. He was especially pleased with the Waiwala plantation, and is quite sure it will become a most valuable property. The work on it is developing with great rapidity. He says that few people realize the value of Mr. Dillingham's work in extending the railroad. It will bring into use many hundreds of acres of land on which sugar cane may be grown by farmers, and transported to the mills at Kahuku and Waiwala. The prospects in that part of the island are excellent.

## WHEELING SAILS.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 3.—The United States gunboat Wheeling sailed this morning. It is thought here that her destination is Manila.

## Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cough tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this and you will find it in

Ayer's  
Cherry  
Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4½¢ firm.

H. C. \$76.50; San Francisco March 4.  
Paris is comparatively quiet again.  
The Queen of Belgium is dangerously ill.

Panama, \$39.50; San Francisco March 4.  
Ed A. Williams was the undertaker for the obsequies.

Promoter C. S. Desky returned from Hilo last Saturday.  
Hana Plantation, \$16.75 asked; San Francisco, March 4.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$33.50 asked; San Francisco March 4.  
The Nicaragua canal bill is in danger in the House at Washington.

Kaulani's pew in St. Andrew's Cathedral was draped yesterday.  
There was no mention of Hawaii in the dispatches from Washington.

The pay of ironworkers in the United States has been voluntarily raised.  
There were several native waiters along the route of the procession.

The Pope's condition is no longer alarming, though he is still a sick man.  
Sagasta has formally tendered his resignation from the Spanish ministry.

Twelve lieutenants, fresh from West Point, are aboard the Valencian bound for Manila.  
Herman Steinhagen of this city, is reported to have been mortally wounded at Manila.

There was no one with Kaulani's body last night except the keeper of the Mausoleum.  
On account of the critical situation in Manila the wives of officers are kept on board the transports.

Kipling's condition—There are encouraging signs of recovery, but one of his children is seriously ill.  
\$50.00 will furnish your kitchen almost complete. For list of articles see W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd. ad. in this issue.

Over 130 feet of Hima lels were sent by the Nuuanu flower girls. The lels made a bed for the casket in the mausoleum.  
Twenty-seven members attended the business meeting of Company D and will protest against the disbandment order.

Schuman, Fort street, has some new handsome Standhope buggies, straight body or cut under, for sale at coast prices.  
There has been some little skirmishing about Manila and some artillery firing, but nothing more like a serious engagement.

Miss Birch Fanning has gone to the States to become a professional nurse. After receiving the proper training she will return here.  
The Senate has passed the appropriation for the navy and the House the

Maui Deludger.  
The greatest rain in years fell on Maui on Sunday last. The measurements varied from 72 hundredths of an inch to thirteen inches. Considerable damage was done to rice and taro fields and to fumes and ditches.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RELIEVED.  
Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

A Sudden Death.  
John R. Bush, son of Mr. John Bush, died very suddenly of heart disease a few days ago at his home in Kilauea, Kauai. The funeral was held the following day, and was attended by the school children in a body. Rev. Mr. Lydgate conducted the services. The deceased formerly attended the Bishop's school, going from there to the Normal and from there to a teacher's position at Kilauea, Kauai. He was well and favorably known.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the World from Washington says:  
"HOIST FLAG AS ADMIRAL."

These words, accompanied by congratulatory messages, were today cable by Secretary Long to Admiral Dewey at Manila.  
Thus the hero of Manila has been finally rewarded for the glorious achievements in the Pacific. His name has been linked with those of Porter and Farragut, the only other naval officers who ever had the high rank of Admiral. There is but one other higher naval officer in the world, and that is the Admiral of the Fleet of the British navy. Dewey was already ranking officer of the American Navy, but the action today gives him two grades above all other officers of the Navy.

THE ELGIN  
WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convince us, that price considered,  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities,  
and that is why we are right in push-  
ing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED  
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all  
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,  
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,  
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are  
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores,  
Cures Itching Sores on the Neck,  
Cures Itching Sores on the Face,  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,  
Cures Scurvy sores,  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,  
Cures Glandular Swellings,  
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and  
warranted free from anything injurious to the  
most delicate constitution of either sex, the  
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial; it  
will be the best.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS  
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cts. each contain-  
ing six times the quantity, its each sufficient  
effect a permanent cure in the great majority  
of blood-purifying cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS  
and "PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS"  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,  
THE LINCOLN AND MANHATTAN COURTESY DRUG  
COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,  
and beware of worthless imitations or subse-  
lutes.

TIME TABLE  
Wilder's Steamship Company  
—1899—

S. S. KINAU,  
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at  
3 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina,  
Maui, Kona, Kailua and Makana the same  
day; Mahukona, Kailua and Laupahoehoe  
the following day, arriving at  
Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every  
Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at  
Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kailua, and  
Makana, Maui, Kailua and Lahaina, ar-  
riving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the  
second trip of each month, arriving  
there on the morning of the day of  
sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is  
via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire  
distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m.,  
touching at Kahului, Hana, Hanalei  
and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, ar-  
rives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a  
month.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of departure  
and arrival of its steamers without  
notice and it will not be responsible  
for any consequences arising there-  
from.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their Freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers up-  
on application to the purser of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co  
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this  
port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
GALIC	MARCH 16 DORIC	MARCH 18	HONGKONG MARU
HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 24 NIPPON MARU	MARCH 25	CHINA
CHINA	APRIL 1 RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 4	DORIC
DORIC	APRIL 11 OPTIC MARU	APRIL 11	NIPPON MARU
NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19 AMERICA MARU	APRIL 21	RIO DE JANEIRO
RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27 CITY OF PEKING	APRIL 29	

## RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.		Second Cabin	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75	(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)	115
Second Cabin	50	European Steerage	100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)			
European Steerage	25	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 m's.	\$125
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 m's.	\$225
Second Cabin	100	Cabin, 12 m's.	250
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)		For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 m's.	\$250
European Steerage	85	Cabin, 12 m's.	\$175
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175		

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.







## TEXT OF RULING

## Opinion of Solicitor General on Chinese Cases.

## IS AN EXHAUSTIVE TREATMENT

## Extensive Treatment of Various Points—Rights of Chinese Under the Flag.

Solicitor General J. K. Richards of the Department of Justice has rendered a decision that Chinese who were resident in Hawaii under the former government and deported therefrom temporarily under the regulations then in force, supplied with permits issued by the then existing government, are entitled to return to Hawaii. The very important question was submitted to the solicitor general by Secretary Gage some time ago, when Inspector Brown, the collector general of customs at Honolulu, denied certain Chinese the right to land under permits issued by the former government. The opinion, which was approved by the Attorney General, is given herewith in full:

"The joint resolution providing for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was approved July 7, 1898, and proclaimed in the islands August 12, 1898.

"This resolution, while providing that 'the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands' \* \* \* not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine,' and that 'until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military power exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct,' contains the following paragraph:

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands."

"On October 21, 1898, in response to your inquiry of October 11, 1898, relative to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, I expressed the opinion that:

"The restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, and to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning."

"Following this opinion, you directed Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown to proceed to the Hawaiian Islands and co-operate with customs officers there in enforcing the treaty, laws and regulations which govern the admission of Chinese into the United States.

"After the arrival of Inspector Brown in the islands the collector general of customs of Honolulu, acting under his instructions and in co-operation with him, denied certain Chinese the right to land under permits issued by the former government of the islands. Some of these Chinese were residents of the islands before their annexation and had left them for a temporary purpose, animo revertendi, under the regulation then in force, and upon the faith of the permits issued by the existing government entitling them to return to their business and their homes.

"The denial to these Chinese of the right to land under permits issued by the former government was followed by the institution of proceedings in habeas corpus before Chief Justice Judd of the supreme court of Hawaii, to test the legality of their exclusion. The chief justice held that the clause of the annexation resolution providing there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the islands cannot be applied to Chinese seeking to enter the islands under permits duly issued by the former government without giving the resolution a retrospective operation and doing manifest injustice.

"On appeal to the supreme court of Hawaii, a majority of that court, consisting of Justice Whiting and Circuit Judge Perry (in place of Justice Frear), overruled Chief Justice Judd and held (the chief justice dissenting) that the provision prohibiting further immigration applies to all Chinese seeking admission to the islands after their annexation to the United States, as well to those returning as to those coming to the islands for the first time.

"In your communication of the 21st

instinct, after calling for attention to former letters advising me of the facts I have briefly recounted, you inform me that the Chinese minister has represented to your department that the enforcement of our laws and regulations in the manner contemplated by Inspector Brown will cause great hardship to Chinese who, having resided in the Hawaiian Islands, departed therefrom under the regulations of the Hawaiian government and before the regulations of your department were put into force and effect, and who now seek to return to those islands. You then state:

"It appears from a report dated the 11th instant from Chinese Inspector Joshua K. Brown, stationed at Honolulu, that the several classes of Chinese persons who were entitled to enter the Hawaiian Islands under the Hawaiian law and regulations, but who have not yet sought admission thereto, are 2,526 in number, as will appear from the enclosed copy of the report referred to."

"Of this number it appears from Inspector Brown's report that 1,888 are admissible under the existing regulations as natives or naturalized citizens of Hawaii, being other than aliens. Of the remaining 638, it may be presumed that those who are merchants can prove their right to admission under the provisions of section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, and that those who are of the exempt classes named in Article III of the treaty with China may secure admission by the presentation of the certificates required by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884."

"In view of the foregoing, you request an opinion as to whether you have authority to admit to the Hawaiian Islands such Chinese persons as departed therefrom under the regulations of the existing government allowing them to return, but who would be excluded by the extension to the islands of the law and regulations now operative within the United States.

"The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States or to prescribe the terms and conditions on which they may come to this country is settled by the adjudication of our Supreme Court (Chinese exclusion case, 130 U. S., 581, 603; Nishimura Ekiu, 142 U. S., 651, 653, 659, 660; Fong Yue Ting v. U. S., 149 U. S., 698, 713, 714; Lem Moon Sing v. U. S., 158 U. S., 545, 547). The matter for consideration, therefore, is not the power of Congress, but its intention. Congress provided that the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands should continue, and the municipal legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States should remain in force. Congress then used this language, which requires construction:

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands."

"It is to be observed that to provide there shall be 'no further immigration,' is to recognize that there has been immigration; and to enact that 'no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands,' is to concede that, under the Hawaiian law, Chinese, whom our law would exclude, obtained a domicile in the islands and are residing there now. In other words, Congress legislated in view of the fact that the immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands had proceeded on lines distinct from those which obtain in the United States. While the resolution provides that the islands shall be 'annexed as a part of the territory of the United States,' it also provides that, with respect to Chinese, the islands are not to be deemed a part of the United States. UNDER OUR LAW, A CHINESE PERSON LAWFULLY WITHIN ONE OF THE STATES OR TERRITORIES MAY FREELY PASS INTO ANY OTHER STATE OR TERRITORY. THE RIGHT TO BE AND REMAIN WITHIN THE UNITED STATES CARRIES WITH IT THE RIGHT TO PASS INTO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES. With respect to Chinese domiciled in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of annexation, a distinct provision is made. Their right to be and remain in the islands is not denied. The restriction is upon any 'further' immigration. But while those rightfully in the islands at the time of annexation are recognized as entitled to remain there, there is an explicit provision denying their right on that account to come into the United States."

"I call attention to these things for the purpose of pointing out that it was not the intention of Congress, by this clause, to extend the Chinese exclusion laws of this country in toto to the islands. Special provisions were made. No Chinese, by reason of the annexation, were to be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands, and 'no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands' was permitted, except upon condition prescribed by the laws of the United States. What did Congress mean by 'no further immigration'?"

"The primary and general rule of statutory construction," said Mr. Justice Brewer, speaking for the court in United States v. Goldenberg, 168 U. S., 65, 102, "is that the intent of the lawmaker is to be found in that language that he has used. He is presumed to know the meaning of words and the rules of grammar. The word 'immigration' means the act of immigrating, and to immigrate is to come into a country of which one is not a native, and in which one has not acquired a residence or domicile. The act of immigration is accomplished when the foreigner, seeking a new home, first comes into the country. After he has gained a residence, with the rights incident thereto, a return to the country of his choice, following a temporary absence, is not regarded as a second act of immigration."

"As illustrative of the fact that there is a clear distinction between coming into a country for the first time and returning to it after a temporary absence, a distinction based essentially upon rights acquired by domicile, I call particular attention to the case of Lau Ow Hing v. United States, 144 U. S., 47. In this case it was held that the provision in section 4 of the Chinese restriction act of May 6, 1882, as amended by the act of July 5, 1884, requiring every Chinese merchant coming into this country to procure and produce a certificate from the Chinese Government, did not apply to Chinese merchants already domiciled in the United States, who, having left the country for temporary purposes, animo revertendi, seek to re-enter it on their return to their business and their homes. Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for the court, said, page 61:

"The section by its terms declares that 'every Chinese person other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign Government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject,' the permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by the certificate described."

"But Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States, and in China only for temporary purposes, animo revertendi, do not appear to us to occupy the predicament of persons 'who shall be about to come to the United States' when they start on their return to the country of their residence and business. The general terms should be limited to those persons to whom Congress manifestly intended to apply them, and they would evidently be those who are about to come to the United States for the first time, and, therefore, might properly be required to apply to their own Government for permission to do so, as also to so identify them as to distinguish them as belonging to the classes who could properly avail themselves of such leave."

"But by general international law, foreigners who have become domiciled in a country other than their own, acquire rights and must discharge duties in many respects the same as possessed by and imposed upon the citizens of that country, and no restriction on the footing upon which such persons stand by reason of their domicile of choice, or commercial domicile is to be presumed; while by our treaty with China, Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States have, and are entitled to exercise, the right of free ingress and egress, and all other rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed in this country by the citizens or subjects of the 'most favored nation.'"

"This case recognizes that Chinese who become domiciled in this country acquire certain rights with which no unjust interference is to be presumed. A provision directed in terms to all Chinese about to come into the United States was therefore construed so as not to apply to Chinese returning to the United States, although, in fact, a person cannot return to the United States without coming into this country. In other words, an alien resident is not an alien immigrant. Under our alien immigration acts it has been held that an alien who has resided in this country without becoming naturalized and who departs with the intention of returning, is not to be deemed an immigrant upon his return, although he was an alien immigrant when he first entered the country. (51 F. R., 275; 63 F. R., 437.)"

"Applying this wholesome doctrine to the case submitted, the Chinese who, under the former Government of the Hawaiian Islands, became domiciled in the islands, acquired certain rights, among which was the right to leave the islands for a temporary purpose and return. It is not to be presumed that Congress, which recognizes the right of such Chinese to be and remain in the islands, intended to interfere with the incidental right of returning to the islands after a temporary absence. Chinese laborers have been for years absolutely prohibited from coming into the United States; yet all the time we have permitted and now permit Chinese laborers lawfully within the United States to leave this country for a temporary purpose and return."

"Accordingly, in view of the manifest injustice of interfering with a right incidental to lawful residence in the islands, the words 'no further immigration' should be construed so as to apply only to actual additional immigration into the islands, namely, the coming of Chinese into the islands for the first time after annexation and not to the return to the islands of Chinese who have a lawful residence there and are simply exercising the recognized right of returning after a temporary absence to their business and their homes."

"Your question is, therefore, answered in the affirmative."

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